AMERICAN PARMERS PEEL THEIR OATS.

They Are in No Hurry to Bush Their Crops

to Market.

will issue a circular to-morrow on the prospects for business in which they will say:
"The money market is a source of caution.
Owing to early anticipations of tight money, the danger has been largely averted, and there

is no longer any feeling of apprehension. At the same time there is strong reason for pru-dence. It is probable that there will be suffi-

regular customers; the consequence being that in event of any urgency in requirements which

NEW YORK, August 18.—Henry Clews & Co.

-John Brown, of Long Branch, is a veteran fisherman, and last Thursday be donned a bathing suit and sauntered into the surf to

-A Congo warrior's outfit, which has just been received by the Smithsonian Institu-tion at Washington from Lieutenant Taunt, United States commercial agent in the Congo State, consists of a bamboo shield six feet long and one wide, a spear foor feet long a kuifo that looks like a prening knife, and a bow with bamboo strings and two iron-tipped arrows.

-ln Meadville a couple of days since a young man called on Court Clerk Gaskill for a marriage license. On giving the lady's age as 20 he was told her parents' consent was necessary. He meditated, and concinded: "Just let it go a few days. I've got another girl that I like pretty well, and I think she's of age. I may change my mind; l'il see you again anyhow."

-There is a new industry at Trenton, N. —There is a new industry at Trenton, N.

J; the making of dynamite guns. Six of these
guns are now being constructed by the New
Jersey Steel and Iron Company. The guns are
to be 50 feet long, 11 inches in diameter, and
will be made in three sections. They will be
constructed of cast steel plates, bolted securely
together. The guns are to be completed by
January 1 next.

-It a said that the common cowcatcher attachment to locomotives is about the only article of universal use that was never

formed by the Chinese tailors of Hong Kong. A Chinaman who had joined "the party of pro-gress" and had been using the sewing machine, was recently waited upon by a deputation from the guild, and requested to pay to its members 30 taels as compensation for using the "foreign devil." He refused and was instantly assailed, The police saved his life, but he is not quite so eager now to use the sewing machine.

-There was a grand stampede of passen gers from the restaurant in the station of the Central Railroad, of New Jersey, at Communi-Central Railroad, of New Jersey, at Communi-paw, the other day. A negro waiter saw a rat-tlesnake gliding under the seats, and gave the alarm in such wild and thrilling tones that the snake was as much frightened as the darkey was. Two men cornered the reptile, and held it with their canes. It was 17 inches long, and was secured allve. It was put in a glass jar and taken away as a curiosity.

the celebrated battle of Chickamanga was fought be bought by the Association and con-verted for all time into a National park. The project will be pushed at the annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, when it is held at Chattanooga on September 19. Efforts are at Chattanooga on September being made to secure the atte

thing if all the men who were directly interested in that brutal affair were locked up for a

Puglist Sullivan to a year's imprisonment in a Mississippi jall was a punishment severer than he had expected, although not greater than he deserved. Violators of law must pay the pen-

CLEVELAND Leader: The effect of this sentence will be wide and lasting. It has been admitted in advance by the sporting fraternity that if Sullivan should be sent to jail there would never be another prize fight of any consequence contested with bare fists in the United States.

WHEELING Register: What the Mi severer sentence, since they were probably more to blame and more responsible than the two animals whom they pitted against each

know;

And my eyes are filled with brine-something

TRI-STATE TRIFLES.

A RESIDENT of Fallsington, Pa., went to sleep on board a train and dreamed he was be-ing assassinated. He scared the wits out of the other passengers by yelling murder at the top

A CHURCH bell cast 126 years ago, which has

been silent for many years, has just been re-hung in the Reformed Church at Reading. THOMAS STEFFY, of Brecknock, Berks cour

ty ate 32 ears of corn at one meal a few days ago. He is confident that he can cat 50.

THE First Universalist Church at Reading is closed while its pastor is on a bicycling trip through Virginia.

PITTSBURG'S COAL TRADE. Early History of a Great Industry-Robert Watson's First Shipment to New Orleans
-Old-Time Coal Boats and Methods of Towing.

New Orleans died at the old homestead, on the Perrysville road, last April. Three quarters of a century ago James Watson was working at the cooper trade on a tract of timber land, now embraced in the Tenth ward. Allegheny, extending from Butcher's Run to Wood's Run. Along in the latter part of the twenties times were hard, and it became very hard to sell the products of the cooper shop. Barreis abounded and money was scarce. The eldest son, Robert, a lad of 17, had learned his father's trade and was diligently at work in the father's trade and was diligently at work in the

cooper shop from the time he was 14.
Full of energy and ambition, and restless in view of the small returns, the 17-year-old lad concluded to try his fortunes elsewhere, and believing his accumulated stock of barrels and kegs would bring the much-needed cash in New Orleans, he went there. At the time the resolution was taken, Captain Swan, a famous river man of the olden time, had just com-pleted a new steamboat for the Pittsburg and New Orleans trade, and was ready to start on

his first trip.

Reuben Miller, Sr., was then proprietor of the leading boat store, and was one of the senior Watson's principal customers for tobacco boxes and molasses barrels.

Upon Mr. Miller's recommendation Captain returned to the Allegheny cooper shop to gladden the folks at home with much-needed

The following season young Watson shipped his barrels by a French creek flatboat, so that he might be master of his own time and peddle out his goods at plantations along the lower Mississippi. As the cargo was light and necessarily piled high, endless trouble from winds was encountered, but the 18-year-old lad had the determination to surmount all obstacles and larger returns were yielded than before. The difficulties from winds started the thought of coal ballast, and the third trip found a few thousand bushels of black diamonds added to the cargo. When young Wat-monds added to the cargo. When young Wat-son laid a foundation for his pyramid of bar-rels in coal he was building better than he knew. The coal cargo was soon discovered to be more profitable than the cooperage, and by degrees the latter was abandoned, and atten-tion gives whell; to coal transportation. tion given wholly to coal transportation.

When Robert Watson began towing coal the length of the boats was 100 to 120 feet, width 16 feet, drawing 36 to 42 inches, and 8,000 to 10,000 bushels was considered a big load. They witnessed the growth of this industry until boats 180 feet in length, 30 feet wide, drawing 8 feet of water, and a half acre, or 700,000 bushels, of merchantable coal was towed by the Ajax from

first to attempt towing coal by a steamboat. This was in the forties, but was not successful because the attempt was made with a side-wheel boat. This failure proved a wet blanket on steamboat towing for a number of years, and it was not until 1857 or 1858 that the present method of towing with stern wheels came into vogue. In that year the Watson brothers purchased the steamer Antelope, a boat of un-usual length for that day, the wheels of which were well back toward the stern. They used it successfully for a number of years, at last putting its machinery into the Ajax. Alexan-

assistants of the pioneer as pilots, and in the course of time achieved a reputation in this line equal to any on the Ohio and Mississipp rivers. John Watson had the name of being a very daring pilot, taking great risks, but he never lost a barge in an experience extending over two-score years. He was the first of the coalboat pilots to depart from the custo anding at night, thus saving one-half of the time previously occupied in towing barges to

After John Watson's new departure it was soon discovered that there was not only a great oss of time but more danger in landing for the night than in going right ahead. Robert Watson afterward made his home in

he started in pursuit of fortune some three-score years before. "He rests from his labors and his works do follow him." Honor to the

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

MRS. SUSA YOUNG GATES, daughter of Brigham Young, is to be the editor of a young ladies' magazine to be published in Salt Lake

discussion. When he was a prisoner at Fort Monroe he frequently engaged the Catholic chaplain, Father O'Keefe, in discussing his favorite topic, "transubstantiation," and would skip about it from point to point, so that it was impossible to hold him fast.

land Legislature, finally, for something better to do, turned author. MRS. W. SPRAGUE HOYT, cuce so favorably known in Washington society as Miss Nettle Chase, the younger daughter of the Chief Justice, is leading a very quiet life on Long Island, devoting herself entirely to the rearing of a half dozen children. Her pen and pencil,

n which she once took so much pleasure, are now scarcely ever touched. JAMES PAYN, the popular English novelist, had 28 articles rejected in one year by various periodicals. Still, he persevered, feeling that he had something to tell, if he only knew how o tell it and could get an editor to read it. He

George T. Marye, Jh., the President of San Francisco Stock Exchange, was educated at Cambridge, England, where he had Bir Charles Dilke for a chum. Mr. Marye went to California in 1858 to practice law, but in 1872 he abandoned the law as too slow a road to fortune and entered his father's banking house as a partner. Upon his father's death, in 1882, he became the head of the house, and is rapidly growing wealthy and prominent as a politician.

the Harrisburg Telegraph. The justice who issued the warrant for the ar-rest of Justice Field ought to be compelled to marry Terry's widow.

partment is preparing to issue a publication which will be of great value to lawyers and to merchants who have any interest in export or import trade. It is a collection of the laws and practices of every civilized country in the world in the matter of bonds, mortgages, notes, etc. "No anch." cient funds to meet crop and trade require-ments, both of which will be heavy, but the banks, with their low reserves, have no more than sufficient to meet these demands on part of etc. "No such volume exists in the world," said Dr. St. Clair, the Chief of the Consular Bureau, the other day. "This publication will be made up of the reports of the Consuls of the United States in different parts of the world, who have been instructed by circular letter to obtain the information and forward it to us. In addition to these reports we are now recelv-ing from Consuls reports on harbog and pilotage. ing from Consuls reports on harbor and pilotage dues in various parts of the world and reports on textile fabrics."

CONSULAR LITERATURE.

Some Interesting Facts About the Reports

Made by United States Consuls-Forbid-

den Topics-A Collection of National Anthems-How They Were Obtained.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, August 17.-The State De-

on textile fabrics."

The State Department issues, usually at intervals of one month, a compliation of the reports made by consuls on matters affecting the commerce and manufactures of the United States. These reports are very elaborate and apparently the range of subjects which they cover are endless. Prior to their publication advance sheets existed. cover are endless. Prior to their publication advance sheets containing the most important of these reports are issued to the newspaper offices in this city for the convenience of correspondents in making synopses of them to be sent by telegraph to their papers. At the end of each month, if there is enough matter in the hands of the printer to make up a volume, they are issued in paper covers for distribution among the representatives of the commercial and manufacturing industries of the country.

Clever Scheme to Corner White Lead. "Some of the reports which we receive from consuls are voluntary," said Dr. St. Clair, "but O per cent of them are sent under instruc 30 per cent of them are sent under instructions. The Department prepares a circular letter addressed to Consuls asking information on matters of interest. Some of these letters are sent to all the representatives of the United States abroad; others, which ask for information concerning interests peculiar to certain localities, have more limited circulation. We receive a great many suggestions from merchants and manufacturers throughout the United States in regard to these inquiries. Frequently the representatives of a certain industry will send to us a request that we obtain certain informato us a request that we obtain certain information which will be of value to them. Som time ago the representatives of the white lead interest sent to us a series of questions, interest sent to us a series of questions, carefully prepared, with a request that we obtain answers to them from Consuls in different parts of the world and forward the answers to them. We sent out the questions, but when the answers were received we did not forward them. We had them published as part of a volume of Consular reports. Had we followed the suggestion of the white lead men and confided the information to them, they would have been able easily to have cornered the white lead market of the United States. But the information became public property through its publication in the Consular reports. We frequently have rather amusing requests for information. One stock raiser in Missouri wrote to us at one time and asked us to obtain information from our Consuls in Spain as to the size, weight, costrate of duty, etc., on yellow jackasses. The yellow jackass is the celebrated jackass of Spain, and I suppose he wanted to import some for breeding purposes.

Touching on Forbidden Topics. "The Consular reports are not published exactly as received. They are carefully edited by Mr. Scanlan, of the Consular Bureau, who removes from them any material the publication to use a newspaper phrase, 'kills' them. Con-suls are likely to include in their reports matter which we could not publish," said Dr. St. Clair. "For example a Consul will write to us that he might have obtained a great deal more informight have obtained a great deal more infor-mation on a certain topic had not the Minister of Finance, an exceedingly incompetent per-son, placed a great many obstacles in his way. Some years ago we published by mistake in a report from a place in Greece a bit of comment by an American Consul to the effect that the character of the Greeks had been well known since the time of the classical author, who described them as to be feared, especially when they bore presents. 'Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.' The Greek Minister made a great fuss about that publication. A great many reports are unreasonably long and deal with forbidden topics. A man who is stationed on a great big rock has nothing but granite to write about. He usually wants to write, and so he sends us an essay on the condition of the people, their customs, morals, etc. Now the discussion of morals is forbidden by law. A great deal of sport was made of the statute when it was enacted, because it forbade the discussion of political or moral topics, and said nothing about immoral topics. We been well known since the time of the classics

find that the best reports received are those written by newspaper men. Frank Mason, our Consul at Marseilles, sends us some of the most A Collection of National Authems. Sousa's arrangement of "Hail Columbia," forwarded through the State Department at the request of the British Foreign Office. The French Government issued a volume some time ago containing 25 anthems, but the most complete collection ever issued was that of Germany, which contained 61. Prof. Sousa's collection contains 116 anthems, and he is making an effort through the State Department to obtain 60 more. He prepared early this week a letter which the State Department will forward to its representatives with a view to obtaining, if possible, the missing pieces of music. The 116 songs which Prof. Sousa now has represent the labor of 13 years.

Obtaining the Material. "I obtained my material in many curious ways," said Prof. Sousa, discussing it yester day. "I hunted through the works of explorers were sung to me by those who were familiar with them. I obtained the Nautch dance of Bengal from a gentlemen who had lived many years in India, and who hummed it for me, The members of the Foreign Legations here The members of the Foreign Legations here supplied some of my material. The Hrazilian anthem I obtained from a party of Brazilians who visited the United States two years ago. When the Princess Kapiolani was here last year I obtained the national anthem of Hawaii. Six years ago when the Siamese envoys came to Washington I obtained from one of them the visual the Siamese pational authem. I have

washington I obtained from one of them the air of the Siamese national authem. I har-monized it, and the next day I played it at the White House when they called on the Presi-The Malay Pirates' Hymp. "The sweetest of the hymns in my por

ninor. One of my best examples is an Arme ian song which begins in G major and ends in A minor. It is against all the rules of harmony, but the arrangement is very sweet nevertheless. I have three Chinese songs, none of them very attractive, but two Japanese songs which are in the collection have a great deal of merit. I have three Abyssinian songs."

These songs will be arranged to be played at the Executive Mansion at diplomatic receptions and whenever special exposure are the Executive Mansion at diplomatic recep-tions and whenever special envoys are enter-tained by the President, O'BRIEN-BAIN.

A CLERGYMAN TAKEN ABACK.

UISVILLE, August 18.—For some time par a fierce controversy has been going on in the columns of the local papers of Lebanon, Ky., between Rev. J. T. Cherry, of the Methodist church, and a Catholic unknown, who signed his name "Victor." The point of discussion was religion in the public schools. The dis-cussion became so warm that at last Mr. Cherry

THINKS HE'LL NEVER DIE Expects to Exist Forever.

ROSEDALE, IND., August 18.—Albert De Witt and daughter, Mary Ann, are peculiar people. Mary is 16 years of age and keeps house for her father. DeWitt believes they will never die. They do not eat anything that extinguishes life. In regard to his peculiar re-ligious ideas De Witt says: "I am 58 years of age; I was born in Vigo county, Ind. When a young man I was bad. In 1877 I changed my course. I suffered intensely with rheumatic pains and was bent crooked as a bow. I had to walk with a cane. The same year I was healed and received the gift of sanctification. From that time to the present day I have never been sick!" sick."
Mr. DeWitt claims that all who live in strict

obedience to the laws of God will have perfect health. He has many strange ideas, which he claims he got from the Bible. From its pages he learns what he shall eat and what he shall he learns what he shall eat and what he shall not eat, and conforms strictly to this strange and frugal 'bill of fare."

"I do not eat hog meat, because it is unclean and hurtful to health and understanding (see Deut. 14). In fact, I don't eat meat of any kind, because Paul says it is neither good to eat flesh nor to drink wine. My daughter and I do not eat anything that grows on a vine, nor the fruit of herbs, nor the seed of trees (see Gen. ii, 9). We eat fruit which has seed within it, but will not eat any kind of seed grown on bushes."

but will not eat any kind of seed grown on bushes."

"Do you eat eggs?"

"No, sir; because an egg comes from flesh and flesh produces flesh."

"But I notice that you eat butter. Is that not from a cow, which is flesh?"

"No, it is only the strength of the food—grass and berbs—which the cow eats. Therefore we are allowed to drink milk also."

"What advantage do you claim over other Christian people?"

"Hold on there," said De Witt. "We are not Christian people. We are children of God and joint heirs with Jesus Christ. We have been begotten of the world, conceived by the will, and born by the power of God. We will live forever, through time and through eternity. We were born of the flesh, but we are now regenerated and born of God."

Mr. DeWitt and Mary Ann are happy. They are poor and live in a small rented house. He is a day laborer and earns \$1 a day. Since the death of his wife Mary Ann has kept house for him. She is a slender girl, pretty and intelligent, and is remarkably well versed in Scripture.

EXTENDING PATENTS.

Movement on Foot of Great Imports to Inventors.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, August 18.-A movement of great importance to inventors will be made in the next Congress. It is the legitimate suc-cessor of a similar movement made in the Forty-ninth Congress. At that time a bill was introduced by General Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, providing for the extension of Massachusetts, providing for the extension of patents by the Commissioner of Patents. The present patent laws give inventors patent rights for a term of 17 years, to be renewed for

A GIRDLE OF SNAKE SKIN.

It is Worn by a Plucky Young Woman Wh Slew a Big Rattler. NEWARE, N. J., August 18 .- Not many rattle snakes have been encountered in Passaic county, New Jersey, this season, because it has been so wet on the mountains that they have had no occasion to come down to the streams

had no occasion to come down to the streams or lakes in the valleys. One was killed last week by Miss Cece Van Orden, of Paterson, who, with Irwin A. Ball, of Newark, and Mr. and Mrs. Abner Camp, of Paterson, went up on the mountain from the Lakeside Hotel to visit the mountain lake and get some water lilies. Miss Van Orden strayed from the rest of the party on reaching the rock plateau at the summit, and while trying to rejoin them she heard the warning rattle of a snake. She did not know what it was and pressed on until the

the warning rattle of a snake. She did not know what it was and pressed on until the sight of a black and yellow reptile coiled up on a rock almost level with her face suddenly arrested her course. She did not scream or run. She had in her hand an alpenstock cut by Mr. Ball, and without a moment's hesitation she twirled it in the air and brought it down with all her strength upon the elevated head of the snake, killing it with one blow.

Then she called her companions, and Mr. Ball skinned the snake on the spot and sent the skin to Newark to be tanned and made into a girdle for the plucky young woman. The snake was 21 inches long. It had three rattles, the others having evidently been broken off recently. Miss Van Orden said she knew it was a rattlesnake the moment she saw it, and realized that it would spring at her if she made a step in either direction. There was nothing to do but kill it, and she struck instantly. She thinks that the snake was leaping at her when she hit it hinks that the snake was leaping at her when

TIME IT WAS TAKEN OUT.

A Man Who Has Carried a Bullet in His Face 25 Years. NEWBURG. N. Y., August 18.—Martin Palmer, of Millerton, Dutchess county, is car-rying a bullet in his check that was shot there by a "reb" over 25 years ago. It has at last come to the surface. Physicians now think it can be removed without much difficulty and with no serious results, though Mr. Palmer is

with no serious results, though Mr. Paimer is ill at present.

The operation of removing the bullet will be performed by Dr. A. F. Hoag, of Millerton, as soon as Palmer is strong enough to bear it. The bullet entered the face at the outer corner of the left eye and has been circuiting around in the head of the old soldier for a quarter of a century. It has at times caused Mr. Palmer a great deal of pain, and it is now visible at the angle of the lower jaw. What Killed the Dogt

From the Washington Post.; We get this scrap of news from a Souther Illinois paper: "A mad dog bit James McCarthy, the well known county politician, and was killed last Friday." We can think of nothing that would strengthen this sentence unless por sibly it might be made a little clearer as to what killed the dog.

> THE YOUNG POSTMAN. I know I'm tender hearted,

But how can I help that? And when I rap a rat tat-tat For well I know the missive Bome dreadful news may hold, Or else be filled with joy and pea-And words as good as gold.

At number 16, Jennie I knew 'twas from her lover. Her eyes would always speak.
The postmark was from Texas;
One day a paper came;
Now her mother takes the letters,
None come in Jennie's name.

A widow lives at 30, Her son is on the main; The postmark once was Malta, And then a port in Spain. I think I'd give a dollar If I could knock once more,

I hate to take a letter To poor old 43, For what has come there lately He doesn't care to see;

ils notes are all from t An agonizing pile. But you should see the fel At number 51; His packages are bulky, His looks are weebegon They say that he's a poet To ring his bell I hate,

For only through the Post Office His verses circuisto. Oh, I could write forever, My bag is full of fate; some letters cheer a houseful, And some they desolate. But why am I so,tender?

Because my beart would quall
If a letter for the postman
Was not in each week's mail!

-- Robert Kidson in Brooklyn Sto

wooden structure at Ninth street. John Mc-Inally, of Braddock, was shot during an affray Saturday night, and it is thought his wound will prove fatal.

For the third time in succession the Pittsburgs defeated the New Yorks. The score was 15 to 10. Smith, the English pugilist, and Slavin, of Australia, have been matched to fight for \$10,000 a side. Other items of sporting

news were numerous and interesting.

The second part of the paper (pages 9 to 16) was rich in literary contents. A romantic story, entitled "In the Life of an Actress," by C. M. S. McLellan, was published. Frank Carpenter continued his entertaining sketches of Jerusalem life. Olive Weston described a court dinner at Windsor Palace, and also gave some readable gossip concerning members of the royal family. Henry Haynie's letter gave an account of the doings of several notable people in Paris. Clara Belle's chat, everyday science, and a contribution from Dr. Jackson on trichinas were interesting papers. Rev. George Hodges talked of the proper method of Scriptural interpretation. Shirley Dare's let-ter dealt with the subject of fall fashions for women. J. E. Kelley told the history of the women. J. E. Kelley told the history of the custom of betting on races. Ernest H. Heinrichs contributed a pleasing story for young readers. An article giving the views of eminent physicians on the drink habit in America was worthy of careful perusal. Blakely Hall gave a pen portrait of the Marquis of Salisbury. A. C. Hallbeck gave some curious information regarding Chinese gymnasts. Gertrude F. Atherton's letter from Boulogne-sur-mer, Henry Norman's Hong Kong correspondence and Kamera's sketch of life at Lake George, were other contributions. The usual departments other contributions. The usual department and the seaside and summer resort corresponence completed an unusually excellent number. of an always complete newspaper.

COLLECTING BOTTLE CORKS.

Washington Man With Nothing to Do and His Peculiar Hebby. The queerest hobby on record is that in which Dr. Hammond interested an indolent

patient in order to occupy his mind. "A man came to me," said the doctor to a Washington Post reporter, "who was suffering very severely from having nothing to do. He came to me bewalling his state of mind. 'I have came to me bewailing his state of mind. 'I have nothing to interest me in life,' he complained. 'I have an abundance of means, and my money is so invested that I have nothing to do but cut the coupons off my bonds, and there is no trouble to take care of it. I have nothing in the world to interest me or occupy my time. I have been gradually becoming low spirited and melancholy, and I shun society. If you can give me something to live for I will be greatly indebted to you.'

me something to live for I will be greatly indebted to you.'

"I said collect bottle corks, and he took to the
suggestion at once, and now owns the most
wonderful collection of corks of anybody in the
world probably. He classifies the corks according to the character of liquor their bottles
contained and the countries from which they
come. He has become a marrelous expert,
and his collection deserves to be exhibited in and his collection deserves to be exhibited in the National Musseum. He will pick up a cork in the street and at once tell that it came from a bottle containing such and such a wine and from such and such a country. He carries on his specialty as does a postage stamp col-

Of course, that man's mind cannot be of a very high order to be satisfied with doing nothing but collect bottle corks, but the occupation is sufficient for him. What he has accomptished, however, is really remarkable, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he knows

ss the satisfaction of knowing that he know ore about this line of study than any other SULLIVAN'S SENTENCE.

PHILADELPHIA Press: Sullivan in jail under sentence of the law which he violated will od, something which Sullivan at large PHILADELPHIA Call: It would be a good

while. The effect would be very disco to other bruisers who may seek to battle with PHILADELPHIA Record: The sentence of

CLEVELAND Leader: The effect of this sen

judge and jury should now do is give the back ers of Sullivan and Kilrain the same or a

CHICAGO Mail: In my prison cell I sit, thinking, Jacob, most of you, And of how we slugged each other here, you

altogether new-Longing for the good old 'toots' of long ago. NEW YORK Tribune: Prize-fighting is likely NEW 10RE Trouble to sustain a mortal blow through this sentence There is nothing picturesque or fascinating about a twelvementh of prison labor, and the about a twelvemonth of prison labor, and the like Sullivan and Kilrain with a vulgar glame can hardly survive the spectacle of these per-sons undergoing a disgraceful punishment in the uniform of crime.

A FARMER on his way to East Liverpo drove over two rattlesnakes in the road, kill-

A HUNTINGTON (W. Va.) newspaper says:
A queer subject came into Mathews' art gallery last week to have hinself photographed
He called himself Prof. Gabriel and came over
from Boone or Logan county. He had with
him sixteen large and lively rattlesnakes, which
he handled with less concern than a bachetor
handles hable. handles a baby.

A 10-YEAR-OLD girl living near Norristown fell from a second-story window while asleep during the night and escaped injury. 'AN Obio man aged 78 years advertises 5th

Yesterday's DISPATCH consisted of 18 pages, filled with the very cream of current news and scores of literary articles of a high order of excellence. The matter was bright, fresh and wholesome, and there was abundance of it,

to be given at Paris yesterday. Fifteen thou sand guests were expected. Boulanger does no fear being taken back to Paris. Through Bis march's diplomacy Austria bas abandoned the

triple alliance. The Italian Government has assumed a bolder tone toward the Vatican. England will join hands with Germany and

her allies in case of war. France and Russia

year's imprisonment for prize fighting. Fire broke out at the Chautauqua Assembly

The death of William Thaw at Paris is re

ported. THE DISPATCH published an excellent portrait of the millionaire philanthropist and a very complete biographical sketch. A great iron bridge is to be built in place of the old

are to be coerced into peace.

John L. Sullivan has been sentenced to or

-Mrs. Gill, of Mulberry street, is the only woman shoemaker in New York. She made a pair of shoes before she was 14 years old, and has worked at the cobbler's bench for the last ten years. All England is agitated over the Maybrick

-Twenty Baltimore girls who have plenty of money and are good German and French scholars, propose to travel through Europe this summer, and to write a book of their advent-ures. There will be 20 chapters, one by each girl.

people in the United States who have artificial legs or hands. This number does not include the veterans of the Union or the Confederate army. In New York City and vicinity there are about 5,000 men and women who have sup-plied the place of lost limbs with the manu-factured article.

coax out the finny creatures of the sair to coax out the finny creatures of the sai. His first bits nearly pulled him off his feet, but he landed his victim. It proved to be a striped hass weighing 36 pounds and measuring 3 feet 8 inches in length.

patented. Its inventor was D. B. Davies, of Columbus, who found his model in the plow. Red lights on the rear car of trains, it is fur-ther said, were adopted at the suggestion of the late Mrs. Swisshelm, after a railway acci-dent in which she had a narrow escape. -An anti-sewing machine guild has been

-It is proposed by the Chickamauga Memorial Association that the ground on which the celebrated battle of Chickamauga was

-Conductor McLinn was riding as passenger on a train to Harrisburg a day or two dince. At Mount Alto Junction a colored camp meeting excursion was waiting on a side track,

meeting excursion was waiting on a side track, and just as the train passed on there was a bang and a shower of falling glass. Instantly there was clamor that the train be stopped and the supposed colored culprit lynched. McLinn allayed it by confessing that the glass was so clear that he though the window was open and thrust his head through the panes. To escape guying he finished his trip on the platform. -The Swedes of the United States are

making preparations to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the landing of the first of their countrymen who came to this country. The actual date of the landing is not known. A setactual date of the landing is not known. A set-tlement of Swedes was made in Delaware 202 years ago on land bought from William Penn, and that is the only established date concerning the early coming of the Swedes to this country, but it is known that an expedition set out from Sweden nearly half a century before and landed on these shores. It was about 200 years ago, and the Swedes have concluded to call it 300 years, and make September 14 Swedish Day. There will be celebrations all over the country.

-A gentleman, accompanied by his wife, called the other day at a Portland, Me., ticket office and asked for a ticket to his home, which office and asked for a ticket to his home, which he stated was Fort Vermillion. He was not surprised when told that the office did not have such a ticket, and contented himself with a ticket to Montreal, remarking, incidentally, that he hardly expected to be ticketed through, since his home is 1,200 miles from any railroad station. Such a remarkable distance from a railroad in these days of quick transportation was surprising, nor was his next statement any less so. It is 700 miles from his home to a post-office. A newspaper published not more than two months before is a great rarity in that faraway Northern home.

FUNNY MEN'S FANCIES.

Marriage is the hitching post on the road of life .- Boston Courier. An opening attraction at the seashorecia ciam. -- New York Journal.

have the ears pierced. Minnle-So I suppose you won't be called upon any more to sing, will you, dear!- Terre Haute Express. Penbaugh (very pompous)—Well, this is a very serious case, and I desire to get to the root the matter at once. rles-Most hoge do. -- Kearney Enterprise.

Minnie-It is no longer fashionable to

Tommy-Are you poor, Mr. Boise? Mr. Boise-No, Tommy, not very poor. What ide you ask? Nothing, only sister said you were not orth tooking at, and I thought I'd as Mrs. Fogg-The trouble with you men is

that you won't hear to reason. If you would be ruided by your wife, now, you'd get along a reat deal better.

Fogg. You forget, my dear, that Adam was ruided by his wife, and see what a fix it got him in.—Boston Transcript.

C .- How is our friend Schmidt, the milkman, coming on?

D.—He has gone to a watering place to recuper-

ate his health.

That's what I call gail. He is indebted to the
water for all his wealth, and now he relies on the
water to restore his health.—Texas Siftings. It would look like home-Invalid (from

Philadelphia.—Yes, my health is improving, but I think I grow more homesick every day! Neighbor—And is there nothing we can do? Well—It's only my fancy, i know—but if you and the others on the street would only send the girls out every morning to scrub the deorsteps! Texas Siftings. Young man (to wealthy parent)-Can I marry your daughter?
Wealthy parent-Well, I---Young man-ls is agreed? Ob, tell me is it agreed?

agreed? Wealthy parent-Yes, I should say it was a greed, and a thundering big one on your part. Call again, young man. - Kearney Enterprise. Sweetheart (to bashful lover)-I had a

Bashful Lover-Indeed: What was it?
S-I dreamed you asked to kiss me.
B. L.—And what did you say?
S.—I refused.
B. L.—That's too bad.

Dispatch

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as sworn to before City Controller,

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POSTAGE PREE IN THE UNITED STATES DAILY DISPATCH, One Year...... 8 00 DAILY DISPATCH, Per Quarter.
DAILY DISPATCH, One Month
DAILY DISPATCH, Including Sunday, 1 year
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 3 m'tha.
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 month SUNDAY DISPATCH, One Year

WEEKLY DISPATCH, One Year THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers a security per week, or including Sunday edition, a

PITTSBURG, MONDAY, AUG. 19, 1889. The statement by Dr. Jackson of the final result of his experiments with Dr. Brown-Sequard's injection for the rejuvenation of

decrepit humanity does not hold out a very strong promise of the great benefits that were expected from that treatment. Three out of 20 persons treated who show a slight improvement is not a very high percentage The conclusion of this physician that the treatment does not demonstrate a very high value is candidly and freely expressed. On

the other hand he asserts that the injection can be used with proper precautions, so that it will involve no danger of abscesses or blood poisoning. Still the slight amount of permanent good balanced against the danger shown at Cincinnati and other places to exist from careless or unscientific use of the injection, will make it wise for the public to regard the remedy for debility as one to be resorted to only upon the advice and under the administration of the best physi-Another point is still unsettled by any of the experiments. It has been shown that

the effect of the injection passes away after a period; but it has not been shown whether there is or is not a reaction like that following the use of stimulants or anesthetics. If the result were to make men dependent for strength and vigor upon external stimulation and to reduce them to a worse state than before, when the exotic aid is wanting, it will be all the more necessary to resort to its use only in the most extreme cases. The discovery doubtless has its medical value; but with the light given by careful

elixir than healthy and temperate living, a calm mind and a good conscience.

and scientific experiment, it is made evi-

A QUESTION OF NEED. The proposed combination of the glass workers' unions meets with a negative from the window glass workers which relegates it | people may remember the fact. to indefinite if not permanent postponement. An interview elsewhere throws a rather invidious responsibility for the negative re- Northern crowds more comfortable than the sult upon Mr. Campbell, the President of severity of Mississippi law. But his recepall the organizations are strong; that there are no non-union men in either branch of the industry, and that each organization in its especial field has undisputed sway. This affords the window glass workers a chance to pertinently question the necessity of further combinations. Organization for

mutual protection where each is abundantly able to protect itself seems somewhat

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD. When facts were brought out, more than a year ago, showing that unhealthy and diseased cattle had not only been slaughtered for meat, at Chicago, but that they had appeared in this city, THE DISPATCH supported heartily and in good faith the propo sition that measures of inspection should be | that might be inconvenient. established which would guarantee the ment trade and the consumers against all possibility of the sale of diseased food. When that movement degenerated into an evident scheme to prevent the sale of tees of the International Exposition trav ported by refrigerator cars to another. THE

hancement of the price of food and the un- but the New York citizen is not built that constitutional prohibition of the sale of the products of one State in another. Three States were led by the interested outery of people who were to profit by the enhancement of the price of meat into pass ing the so-called inspection law. The result in two of them is conclusive. Whenever that law has been brought before a court, as it has been both in Indiana and Minnesota, it has been declared unconstitutional. There is no doubt that if a case from the third State is taken up into the United States Courts the same result will be obtained. In other words, the project of shutting out the legitimate sale of dressed beef under the pretense of spection, having failed in the majority of States by the inability to secure its pass age before the Legislature, has also failed

in the few cases where the law was enacted by the prompt declaration in the Courts of its unconstitutionality. This failure makes it pertinent to suggest that if there are any interests sincerely and honestly desirous of providing a system of legitimate inspection, so that the people can | 1892 exposition has become to the rest of buy both dressed and home slaughtered beef | the country they might perceive the good with full protection against the possible sale of policy of securing that plum by saying diseased meat, they should renew the movement on the legitimate line of securing such inspection at whatever places the beef may be slaughtered. This can easily be done either by a law for national inspection or by an arrangement between the States. With the defeat of the attempt to distort the inspec tion idea into a scheme to make the peo ple pay more for their meat, it is to be boned that the legitimate purpose will be resumed

and carried out upon its honest basis. A movement for the public good will command public support; when it is distorted to serve private interests at the public cost its greed generally defeats itself.

ATTRACTIVE TO SENATORS. It is interesting as well as instructive t notice that the Senate committee appointed to investigate the terrible charges of habitual outrages by soldiers, sailors and Government employes upon the Alaskar women, is now in Alaska and appears to be having a very pleasant time. The committee, accompanied by its wives and daughters, has investigated the great Muir gla- apple trees.

cier, and expresses itself as highly delighted and satisfied with the natural wonders of Alaska. Probably other features of the Alaskan scenery will be investigated with equal satisfaction by the committee; but exactly what protection to the natives of Alaska will be secured by the close attention which the committee is giving to the natural beauties of that far-off country fails o appear from the report. This investigation, with others, is calculated to place it Eastern Advertising Office, Room 46, Tribune Building, New York. beyond dispute that Alaska is this year a favorite objective point for Senatorial ex-Average net circulation of the daily edition of cursions. THE DISPATCH for six months ending July 21, 1889,

CHEAP FREIGHT RATES ON IRON.

About the time that the railway combination was congratulating itself on its ability to abolish commodity rates, which would mean an advance in iron rates to North western points, a Northwestern railroad comes along with a three-cent cut, which gives Pittsburg shippers lower rates 'rather

than higher ones. The railroad making the cut is the Chicago, Burlington and Northern, which has frequently heretofore been the one to kick over the combination traces. It is not actuated by philanthropy in reducing the charges; but it does so to get the business which would otherwise go by other lines. The lake and rail rate to the Northwest is one cent below the new all-rail rate, and it is for the purpose of getting the business from Pittaburg that the independent road is

offering this low charge for all-rail transportation. Of course the railroad interest will arise horrified protest over this example of heap transportation; but it will be hard to convince the shippers who get the benefit of the low rate that competition between rail-

roads is a bad thing for the public. PAVORABLE TO THE OLD SOLDIERS. The indications are getting more abundant that the high moral stand which the railroads took against making a cheap excursion rate to the Grand Army reunion at Milwaukee will go to pieces before the time for the meeting. Two Western railroads have come down to the cent-a-mile basis; and the Pittsburg and Western announced tickets for sale from this city at the close of last week. The refusal to give this rate in the first place was the result of the combination between the railroads; but since the force of competition has asserted itself it is likely that the veterans will get the low rates they have been seeking. It should be instructive that this comes, not from the favor of railway officials, but from the force which the

railways are trying to suppress, that of comnetition. THE Navy Department is trying to figure out some way of giving the Thurlow cast steel gun another chance; and has concluded that the only way to do it is to appeal to Congress. While that is going on, might not Pittsburg try its hand again at the mak-

ing of heavy ordnance? THE report that the President will, on hi trip to Indianapolis, assure his friend Judge Woods, and his acquaintances who have slipped up on the railroad scheme, that den: that there can hardly be any better there is not the slightest chance for Judge Gresham to succeed Justice Matthews on the Supreme Bench, is supererogatory. Judge Gresham's slight chances for that appointment have long been apparent; but his prompt removal of an unnecessary receiver shows that he is still in active service. The

the window glass workers organization, but tion at Cincinnati is likely to raise a questhe statement affords grounds for a rather tion whether the North has any reason to strong retort. The facts set forth are that plume itself over superior civilization to the Ir is interesting to learn that at a conference of the Illinois coal operators, Mr. W. L. Scott, according to a Democratic organ, denounced the policy of paying the men low wages, and withdrew from the operators' organization with the declaration

that he was going to give his men civilized rates. Here in Pennsylvania there will be a general rejoicing over the knowledge that Mr. Scott has reformed. WITH Youngstown supplied by fuel gas made from petroleum at natural gas rates, our Pittsburg companies should take notice

that reasonable rates will be the surest method of torestalling a competition here It is interesting to learn from the New York Sun: "A noted citizen who has been appointed a member of one of the commit dressed beef, killed in one State and trans- eled 300 miles the other day in order to confer with the Mayor." Some noted citizen DISPATCH showed that its purpose was not might have perceived the utility of the

the protection of the public, but the en- mails in sending in a round subscription;

way.

THERE is a comforting assurance that Sara Althea will not go on the stage in the obvious fact that any play suited to her talents, would require the entire company to be killed in the first act. A WRITHE in an Eastern paper has been traveling in the West, and reports that he

"noticed particularly the scarcity of good

timber." The discovery is not particularly

novel, nor is it confined to any especial sec

tion. It has for some time been a promi-

nent feature of political conventions in the

East. THE declaration of Edgar Saltus that he does not believe in the Bible is likely to create a popular reaction in the direction of a general support of the theory of plenary inspiration. IF our esteemed New York and Chicago

cotemporaries could understand how weari

some their squabbling over the site of the

nothing for a time and sawing wood. BOULANGER'S receptions in London af

ford an economical method of defying the French Government at long and safe range THE adornment of the English language by certain cotemporaneous word-butchers in the shape of the word "elixired." is an awful example of the results of the manufacture of verbs from nonns. Some of the slang manufacturers show a decided need that they shall be dictionaried.

Biggest Ox in the World. LOUISVILLE, August 18.—Presumably the largest ox in the world is on exhibition at the

Bourbon stock yards in this city. He stands 18 hands high, is 11 feet in the girth, five feet from brisket to top withers, three and a half feet across the rump, and weighs 4,000 pounds. He has been exhibited at all the fairs in this

Sixing Up the Situation. This is not an off year in Obio politics. Ther are several hens on, aut some roosters in the

Among those who contributed largely to the early development of the coal industry of Pittsburg were the three Watson brothers, Robert, John and William, sons of an Allegheny cooper, James Watson. Robert, the eldest, and the pioneer in transporting coal to New Orleans, died at the old homestead, on

Swan was induced to cover the decks of his new packet with the surplus stock of the cooper shop, and at the same time exercise a sort of supervision over young Watson, who ondertook to turn the cargo into cash at New Orleans. As there was no opportunity afforded to sell the molasses barrels at the plantations along the lower Mississippi on a passenger steamer, Watson, of necessity, was forced to sell his goods to New Orleans agents of the up-river planters. This he did at a fair profit, and

The Watson brothers in time became the largest operators in this line between this city and the gulf.

Louisville to New Orleans. George Ledlie, an old-time coal king, was the SULLIVAN probably finds the ovation of

New Orleans, and was a resident of that city at the outbreak of the Rebellion. He had a large stock of coal on hand when hostilities began Though not obtrusive in his Union sentiments, his convictions were well known, and New Or-leans very soon became a very unhealthy at-mosphere to the Pittsburger. Having gained the confidence of the leading citizens by his high integrity, he managed to steer clear of trouble until Ben Butler came into command. trouble until Ben Butler came into command. The Massachusetts General got possession of the rebel archives, and among them was a paper with a black-list of 13 suspected Unionists. On the list was Roiert Watson's name. Years after the war closed Watson returned to his native city and spent his last days at the old homestead on the Perrysville road, whence

memory of the pioneers who laid the founda-tions of one of our great commercial indus-

RICHARD M. JOHNSTON, who is called rising young man of letters," is approaching what the French term the youth of old age. He will be 68 on his next birthday. Like Goldsmith, he is a plant that bloomed late, JEFFERSON DAVIS is very fond of religiou

JOHN THOMAS SCARF, the reputed historian of Maryland, is what Bulwer called a "miscel-laneous youth." He was a soldier and sailor under the Confederacy, afterward a lumber merchant and collector of pictures, then he studied law, was next a member of the Mary-

did finally write something worth telling and made a successful hit, and has since written 38 novels, all more or less popular.

James T. McClure.

George Glass.

regular customers; the consequence being that in event of any urgency in requirements which is not improbable, there will be a contraction in loans for carrying stocks, or a putting up of rates on the same, the result of which threatens a sharp reaction in the stock market. It is not necessary to intimate that speculators would take advantage of such a movement and aggravate it as much as possible; while those willing to buy on the decline would probably defor purchases until satisfied that such a reaction liad been pushed to its utmost. We are still of the opinion, therefore, that more caution is needed on the long side of the market than is being exercised; at least, until the future of the money market can be calculated upon with more safety, or until an investment or outside speculative demand appears for stocks at present prices.

"One of the strongest arguments now being used in favor of higher prices is the improvement in earnings, particularly upon the Grangers. It is well to remember, however, that while a portion of the improvement is really due to an increased volume of business and better rates, still the great bulk of it, in these lines, is due to the backward movement of the corn crop. Owing to low prices, the farmers held back their corn as long as possible. This served to diminish earnings at one period of the year and swell them at another; nence the roads appeared suddenly prosperous of late. The question is, will this prosperity continue during the next few months, when the old crop shall have been marketed and the new crop harvested? Will prices be such as will induce a movement of the new crop, or will farmers again hold back for higher prices? In view of the fact that corn is selling at Chicago in the neighborhood of 35½c for August, September and October options, compared with about 4½c the same months last year, it does not look as if the new crop would be rushed into market; just as soon as the old is exhausted. Then, it is also to be remembered that the farmers are in better position t

A TRAVELING PHILANTHROPIST. from One Newspaper He Supplies Right Men With Reading Matter. New York Sun.]

There were eight of us who got off the train on the other road. It was a small building in the country, without a house in sight, and no platform to walk on. The single railroad official was asleep on some bags of wool in the freight shed, and the clock in the waiting room had stopped dead still. As we sat down on the had stopped dead still. As we sat down on the bard benches in the waiting room one of the men opened his grip and took out an eight-page newspaper. Not one of the rest of us had a thing to read. Noticing this, he carefully cut the pages apart, then cut each page in half, and, passing around, he said: "Gentlemen, I never did like a hog. Each of us will take an eighth, and as fast as read we will exchange with each other." never did like a hog. Each of us will take an eighth, and as fast as read we will exchange with each other."

Each one took his part and made it his business to read it, and the last man had just got down to a mortgage sale and the death notice of a pair of twins when the two hours expired and the train drow up.

BOUND TO HAVE THE EEL. A Big Turtle Hung to the Fish Until Caught Himself. WELLINGFORD, N. Y., August 18,-George Gardner and Ed. Bernatche were fishing at the north end of Community Lake Saturday, atputting its machinery into the Ajax. Alexander Watson, a well-known attorney and brother of the coal pioneers, reports that the same machinery is still doing duty in a steamboat plying on Wessern waters.

As the coal transportation developed along in the thirties younger brothers of Robert Watson Lohn and William hears and it took some time to reel it up. The strug-

Inc.

Drawing the eel nearer to the boat, they nearly fell overboard in their astonishment at seeing on the end of the eel a snapping turtle weighing 33 pounds. A pole with a strong iron hook in the end, made for turtle fishing, was thrust under the monster's shell, and he was landed in the boat. He had swallowed about six inches of the eel, and preferred to be care. six inches of the eel, and preferred to be cap-tured rather than give up his prey.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Mrs. Sarah Johnston. Death has robbed Pittsburg of yet another hon-ored resident. Mrs. Sarah Johnston, nec Stewart, wife of William G. Johnston, of Fifth avenue, a well-known member of the Pittsburg Steel Cast-ing Company, died at Baden Baden about midnight on Saturday. Mrs. Johnston had been sum-mering in Germany with her husband, and her death was sudden and unexpected. Mrs. John-ston, by one of those strange coincidences, breathed her last on the thirty-seventh anniversary of her wedding. All her family, as well as an unusually wide circle of friends, have been plunged in the wedding. All her family, as well as an un usually wide circle of friends, have been plunged in the deepest grief for her loss. Although compara-tively unknown to the general public, Mrs. John-ston's life was devoted to charity, and she loved to smooth the rough road of life for all who came to her in suffering or in poverty. She was one of those rare characters who

Mrs. Johnston was imbued with the true spirits of religion, and for years had been a constant attendant at the Point Recese Presbyterian Church, East End, Johning that congregation immediately after her husband moved out to his present residence, in 1865. She leaves several children to mourn her loss, among them being Mrs. Harry P. Pears, of 412 South Hiland avenue, and Mrs. Robert Patterson.

Pears, of 428 South Hilland avenue, and set had ert Patterson:

She herself came of a family long settled in Pittaburg, and was daughter of Matthew Stewart, an eminent citizen. The family was of Scotch-Irish origin. It is not yet known of what disease Mrs. Johnston died, but Pittaburg physicians, from the account of the symptoms, say that it must have been typhold fever. The remains will be conveyed back to America, probably via Ostend. Patrick J. Mahoney.

Announcement is made of the death of another pioneer of Western Pennsylvania in the person of Patrick J. Mahoney, at Brady's Bend Saturday. He was in his 71st year, and until within the two last years, enjoyed good heaith. The cause of his death was an affection of the stomach. Mr. Mahoney came to Brady's Bend 60 years ago, and continued in the employ of the iron company as foundryman up to the time of the suspension in 1873. He was honest, bouorable, just and upright in his dealings, and although of pronounced views, was always willing to correct an error or adjust a mistake. Among those of his friends yet living are Colonel W. D. Slack, Superintendent of Homeopathic Hospital, this city, and Richard Jennings, the well-known oil operator. His widow and six children, three sons and daughters, survive him. The oldest son, Paul J., is a well-known oil producer; John P. is connected with the Empire Plow Company, of Allegheny, and Richard W. holds a position with Messrs. Smith Bros. & Co., of the LaBelle Steel Works, of Allegheny. Of the daughters one is married, white the two youngest remain to comfort the mother. The burial will take place at his old home on Tuesday. Patrick J. Mahoney.

James T. McClure.

James T. McClure, an old resident of Pittsburg. died Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of his son-in-law, R. B. McClain, near West Middlesex, Pa., at the advanced age of 81 years. The deceased was born in Le'anon county in 1803 and went to Greensburg when 12 years old, where he lived until he was 23 years of age, when he removed to Lawrenceville. He left Pittsburg in the Spring of 1878, and went to live near West Middlesex, where he remained until death. The deceased from early life was a devout member of the Episcopalian Church. He was a vestryman in St. James' Church, which he helped to organize, and was also a vestryman in St. John's Church until he left Pittsburg. His remains will be brought to this city for interment in Alleghenv Cemetery on Tuesday. The services will be from St. John's Church in the afternoon. Mr. McClure enjoyed a large acquaintance in Lawrenceville, having gone there when it was a more hamlet and having resided there over 40 years.

George Glass.

George Glass, of Si Wylic avenue, died yesterday at the are of Si years. Mr. Glass was for Myears in the bakery business in the Fifth ward and amassed a considerable fortune, retiring from business about six years since. He was one of the most prominent Knight Templars in the city and was a director in the Anchor Bank. Although his ward was politically opposed to him, he served several terms as a school director. The property at the corner of Wylis avenue and Tunnel stress was owned by him, as also considerable valuable real estate. Mr. Glass leaves a large family.

cussion became so warm that at last Mr. Cherry challenged "Victor" to meet him in public debate and reveal his name.

"Victor" consented. The debate was to be held to-day in Edmonds Hall, Lebanon. Promptly at the appointed time Rev. Mr. Cherry appeared on the stand and challenged the anonymous "Victor" to come forward. To the surprise of the natives and the consternation of Rev. Mr. Cherry, there appeared, not a priest, but a colored man with skin of unusual blackness. He was Sam Rountree, an itinerant preacher and fiddler.

Reuntree is a man of some education and

rights for a term of 17 years, to be renewed for eight years by special act of Congress. Like the Collins bill, the measure proposed to be introduced in the Fifty-first Congress will provide that all extensions of patents shall be in the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Patents. This will obviate the delays attendant upon the passage of special bills through Congress, and will leave the whole business of extensions in the hands of a public functionary. Of the 402,000 inventors, 55,000 have extensions already to be asked for.

A feature of the proposed bill is the establishment in Washington at Government expense of a chemical and mechanical laboratory; it is estimated that such a laboratory will not exceed in cost the sum of \$15,000 or at most \$20,000. Similar private laboratories have been set up for \$10,000 or \$12,000. At present there are no laboratories at Washington accessible to inventors. Great stress is laid upon the necessity for a national inboratory for the special use of inventors, and it is claimed that the benefits accruing to the nation from the establishment of one will outweigh all considerations of cost or what other objections may be raised.

clearly written and interesting reports that we Prof. John Philip Sousa, the leader of the famous Marine Band, is going to call the ser-vices of the Consuls and Consular Agents of the United States to his aid in collecting some of the national anthems which he is about to publish under authority of the Navy Depart-ment. When the Queen of England held her jubilee two years ago a volume of national anthems was issued under authority of the British Government, containing about 35 musical selections. Among them was Prof. Sousa's arrangement of "Hail Columbia," for-

"The sweetest of the hymns in my possession is that of the Malay pirates,"said Prof. Sousa." "It is perfect dream-music. I have a song of the North American Indians, procured from the Indians in Vancouvers Land, which I may add to the collection. I have anthems from the Celebes Islands, from Java, Polynesia, the Fiji Islands and a great many other strange places. Most of the savage music is in the minor. One of my best examples is an Arme-

Challenging an Unknown Opponent He Meets a Colored Fiddler.

preacher and fiddler.

Reuntree is a man of some education and claimed the authorship of the "Victor" articles. There was no one to dispute his claim. He demanded that Rev. Mr. Oberry stand up and defend himself. This the clergyman declined to dd, and smid the wildest expirement he was borne from the hall by his friends.